THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

August 31, 1793.

SATURDAY, August 31, 1793.

LIGHT HORSE

SUCH perſons within the bounds of Allegheny county as are willing to form themſelves into a TROOP OF LIGHT HORSE, conformably to the 3d and 5th ſections of the act entitled, "*An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania*," are hereby NOTIFIED to attend on Tueſday evening the 3d of September, (being the ſecond day of Allegheny county court) at the houſe of Captain John M'Maſters, in Pittſburgh, to elect their officers.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
Brigade Inſpector.

Auguſt 12, 1793.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts after the 20th day of September next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.*

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 21, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchaſed at public ſale by the Sheriff, tracts of land ſold under a judgment againſt the eſtate of George Croghan, and known by the name 1ſt. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all perſons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the ſaid lands, or purchaſe from them that do, under peril of a proſecution that ſhall enſue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDLE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

Auguſt 20, 1793.

I *ONCE more give notice to the owner of the driſt FLAT taken up by the ſubſcriber living four miles below the mouth of Racoon creek, to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, before the firſt day of October next, or it will be ſold to pay the charges thereon.*

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

Auguſt 17, 1793.

*** This publication commences the eighth year ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The Printer returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the public for the ſupport he has received, and ſolicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his buſineſs, being very conſiderable, he flatters himſelf he will be excuſed in *AGAIN* calling on thoſe who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requeſt, he will receive wheat, rye, or whiſkey, if delivered by the firſt of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartiers creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek; and flour or whiſkey, if delivered to John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom; to Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffalo; or to Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will not be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outſtanding debts for the year 1792, not paid by the time above mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 17, 1793.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A MOTHER's *addreſs to her* CHILDREN, *on the importance of order and regularity; delivered in her laſt illneſs.*

(Tranſlated from the French.)

My dear children,

I HAVE choſen for the ſubject of this evening's conference, the importance of order in all your actions. By this it is that peace is preſerved in kingdoms, and union in families; it is this which regulates the conduct of the ſervant towards his maſter, and of the ſubject towards his prince: it is this which engages my love towards you, and your reſpect towards me: it is this which makes *you* ſtudious to mitigate my ſorrows, and *me* inceſſantly ſolicitous to advance your happineſs.

It is this regularity of conduct which makes us good parents, good friends, and good citizens; which gives us a right judgment of things, and aſſiſts us, both in the choice of the fitteſt time and the propereſt method of doing whatever is to be done. It is one of the greateſt misfortunes in the world, to live without any ſtated rule of conduct, in perpetual diſorder and confuſion. Our life ſhould be a tranſcript of the harmony of the univerſe; which could not ſubſiſt, much leſs attract our admiration, were it not for that juſt proportion, which is diſcoverable in all its parts. Take away order from the world, and you reduce it to a frightful chaos; leave man without any other guide than his own paſſions and caprice, and there will be nothing but perpetual diſcord betwixt his judgment and his will.

Ruin enſues, when a man exhibits in his own ill governed mind the miſeries of anarchy: his ideas are confuſed; his imagination is bewildered; his conſcience is miſled; his reaſon is obſcured; and his ſoul becomes the ſeat of confuſion and irregularity.

If you do not accuſtom yourſelves, at your firſt ſetting out in life, to lay down ſome regular plan of conduct, you will never attain to that rectitude of judgment, which eſtimates things according to their worth; and which, in the midſt of errors and prejudices, will enable you to give the preference to truth.

The man who lives at random, is a ſlave to his own whims and caprice. The world reprobates ſuch an one, as a monſter who diſturbs its harmony; and ſociety rejects him, as a being incapable of friendſhip. We ſee, in ſhort, that whoever is thus irregular in his own mind, is deſtitute of every quality, which can contribute to the ornament or benefit of human life; his manners are diſguſting, his expences are exceſſive, and his whole conduct unaccountable.

Do not think that I am carried away by my imagination beyond the truth, which I ſhall always ſtrictly obſerve in converſing with you. The too ſad experience of many confirms what I ſay; and it may ſerve to teach you, that it is impoſſible rightly to manage your affairs, or diſcharge your duty, without a proper command of your mind and paſſions; every movement of which ſhould be as nicely regulated, as thoſe of a well finiſhed clock.

The exact proportion obſervable in every work of God is intended to teach us, that order is the greateſt beauty in nature; and that to deſpiſe this, is to counteract one of the great laws of the Creator of the univerſe. Endeavour then, I beſeech you, to imitate in your behaviour that general harmony in the creation, which, in the courſe of every year, ſupplies us with whatever is either agreeable or uſeful: let your ſtudies be methodical, all conducted rather with a view to inſtruction, than mere amuſement. If you read without a plan, you will overload your memory without improving it: and your knowledge will be little better than an undigeſted chaos.

The mind in which diſorder prevails, is, in the eye of reaſon, like a city without a government, or a houſe without unanimity. But a perſon of his diſpoſition deceives himſelf; and fancies, that if he keeps clear of thoſe irregularities which are offenſive to ſociety, he may make himſelf eaſy though he has all the reaſon in the world to be diſatisfied with his way of life.

You will find many who ſeem to delight in nothing but irregularity; who go to reſt when others riſe; who eat when others faſt; who ſtay at home when others go to church; in ſhort, whoſe chief employment ſeems to be, to break through every rule, without the leaſt regard to method in any part of their conduct.

The world is full of perſons always engaged in new projects, and diſtracted with new deſires; who die without reflection, becauſe they have lived without any knowledge of themſelves. When the mind is thus diſordered, it is afraid to look into itſelf; or if it ventures to examine things at all, it only does it ſuperficially. The ſenſes are ſo many tyrants from whoſe power we are unable to deliver ourſelves; and nothing appears really valuable, which does not adminiſter to their gratification.

Maintain then the dominion over your own minds, that you be not overcome by thoſe paſſions, which will lay ſiege to your virtue; your thoughts will then be regulated by wiſdom, and you will be raiſed above thoſe clouds, which obſcure the light of the underſtanding. Each of us may be conſidered as an epitome of the world which is ſubject to eclipſes, to changes of weather, to ſtorms and tempeſts. We all obſerve the ſtrange revolutions which happen in the univerſe; but as Providence, in the midſt of ſuch a multitude of created beings, preſerves the utmoſt harmony, both in heaven and earth, ſo ought reaſon to preſerve in the human mind the ſtricteſt attention to order and peace. Without this we degrade ourſelves below the meaneſt inſect, or even the inanimate parts of the creation, which only ſubſiſt to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were made. Behold the bee, or the ant; a thouſand times wiſer, each of them, than man who deſpiſes them. Theſe never deviate from the laws of their nature, nor from the courſe which providence has aſſigned them: it is only by an imitation of their conduct and foreſight, that families are maintained, and kingdoms preſerve their power and ſplendor.

This may ſerve to convince you, that whatever ſtate of life you are placed in, it will always be full of diſquiet, if your judgment and your paſſions are at variance with one another: you muſt therefore, frequently examine into the ſprings and motives of your conduct, in order to regulate your affections. You will then ſee, as in a picture, the tendency of your actions; and will ſoon be enabled to rectify whatever is amiſs.

When a houſe is on fire, with what eagerneſs do we haſten to put it out? And ſhall we ſuffer our paſſions to burn with fury, in the midſt of us, without giving ourſelves the leaſt trouble to extinguiſh the flame?

We ſeldom reflect that the mind is a kingdom, which cannot be well governed, without a conſtant care, as well to defend it from its enemies, as to promote whatever may tend to the eſtabliſhment of peace and tranquility. Conſider the ſtars, which ſhine in their courſes over our heads; conſider the elements, which are the ſources of life and reſpiration: alas! what monitors are theſe to man, to be always ready like them to execute the commands of *God!* This view of the creation perpetually reminds us, that every rational creature alſo ought to move in his ſphere, and diſcharge his appointed duty. When we only act as we are influenced by a capricious humour; we inſult the wiſdom of a *God* of order, and raiſe a perpetual tumult in our own breaſts.

I have always obſerved, that perſons of a diſſipated turn are as much diſordered with reſpect to their affairs, as they are unſettled in their own minds, and leave no inheritance to their children, but debts and law-ſuits. There is an eaſy kind of arithmetic, which every lover of method is acquainted with: and which conſiſts in computing our obligations and our neceſſities, and our ability to anſwer both; in order to keep ourſelves in due bounds, and to pay a proper regard to that which may be reaſonably expected from us. If you have not this love of method, which I wiſh to recommend; you will never be able to regulate your actions, or your families, or your minds. You will either behave with too great haughtineſs, or with too great familiarity, towards your domeſtics; you will not diſtinguiſh what is ſuperfluous from what is neceſſary; and for want of calculation you will have nothing but creditors, or debtors who have nothing to pay.

You are born, my children, to a conſiderable fortune; but what will become of it, if its uſe is not regulated by economy? Riches are abſolute ruin to a diſſipated owner: the ſame confuſion which diſtracts his mind, produces an inconſiſtency in all his actions; one while you ſee an aſtoniſhing prodigality, at another time you are ſhocked with as unreaſonable avarice. He can throw away money, but he cannot give it: he ſacrifices every thing to pleaſure or to pride, but nothing to juſtice.

When you are confirmed in this wiſe habit of acting methodically, every part of your conduct will be happily adjuſted; you will ſet apart proper ſeaſons for ſtudy and recreation; you will manage your time and your income with prudence; you will diſtribute exact juſtice to your neighbours, and you will never engage in an important enterprize, without *conſidering the end.* Nothing will ever make you forget the duties which you owe to your character and ſtation; no day will paſs, in which you will not remember your duty to God. We never loſe ſight of theſe duties, but when we give the preference to a life of irregularity; when we go on without a ſingle thought of what we are, and what will become of us: hence it is, that the affections of diſorderly perſons differ very little from the propenſities of the brute creation.

American Affairs.

KNOXVILLE, July 14.

In consequence of the depredation committed by Indians, in Wear's Cove, as published in our last, a number of the inhabitants, alarmed by these enormities, assembled together to consult for their common safety, to condole with each other on their suffering, and to lament the too long neglect of succour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of these daring barbarians, and discover from what source their miseries originated. About 60 men met, chose their officers, placed col. Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by lieutenant Henderson, who had the command of a party of men in the neighbourhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check these villians marched to the mountains, where they discovered several trails, winding various ways, which at last terminated in one plain, beaten path, leading to Tallassee, a town situate in the mountains, boasted of by Indians, as inaccessible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Tenessee, when a heavey fire began on both sides; but the Indians soon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four squaws prisoners, which they have brought in with them, and wish to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a sharp fire was kept by the Indians from the south side of the river. It is to be regretted that a squaw was by accident killed in the water.

We are happy to add that not a man belonging to this scout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offensive operations to the north bank of the Teneese.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his brother here, dated June 24.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We have accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them, with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards' loss, upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the Streights blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet. Last week admiral Hood stopped here, with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored; there has been several of their officers on board of us. They seem to speak very unfavorable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.

"They are to be joined by 20 sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; they are jutt waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly.

"The Spaniards are daily bringing in some paltry prizes of the French; but get none of any consequence. The Spaniards seem in general low spirited, and I believe they are d——nn——ly afraid of the French coming so far into their country. We have flying news of several places revolting to the French, near the line; if that be the case, Spain will not stand it long."

[The letter from which the above is taken, came by the brig Two Sisters, Capt. Sheffield, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz.]

NORTHAMPTON, August 7.

By a gentleman who left Niagara the 10th of July last, we have the following interesting articles:—that our commissioners, gen. Chapin, and their suit, when near the outlet of lake Erie, and wind bound on board a British vessel, on their way to Sandusky to treat with the western hostile Indians, were met by about 50 Indians, deputed from 12 of those tribes, collected at the rapids of Miami river, for the purpose of holding a council with the commissioners in the presence of the English at Niagara—That agreeable to the desire of the deputation, the commissioners returned with them on the 6th of July—That on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following, the parties, with governor Simcoe, and officers civil and military, convened in council, at Mason hall in that place—a detachment of troops from the garrison, and in one instance, of those from the landing, being each day paraded before the door of the hall. The purport of the deputation was an inquiry of the commissioners—why our warriors were marching into the Indian country? and why there should be any warlike appearances there, at the time proposed for holding a treaty for peace? and also further, whether the commissioners were empowered to vary the present and establish a new permanent boundary line, at, or near the Ohio river, between the contending parties? To these several enquiries, an answer pleasing and satisfactory to the deputation was given by the commissioners, and in conclusion, a chief of the deputation addressed these words to the commissioners: "Brothers, we will take you by the hand and go to the council fire at Sandusky." On the morrow, which was the tenth, the commissioners and gen. Chapin, with their suit, left Navy Hall and the point; the deputation also with a large number of Indians from lower Canada, were on their way to lake Erie, and on the 11th, when our informant passed Erie ferry, the commissioners were said to have arrived safe on board once more, for the treaty voyage to Sandusky.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Tuesday last a number of citizens met at the house of citizen Richardet, to celebrate the victory obtained by citizen Bompard and crew of the Embuscade over the Boston British frigate, when, after partaking of a dinner prepared for the company, the following, among many other toasts were drank:

The Patriotic band of heroes who compose the crew of the Embuscade;—may they ever be successful in defending the character of free Republicans.

The memory of those heroes, late of the Embuscade, who sealed their country's cause with their blood.

May British bombast ever meet the fate of captain Courtney, when opposed to the sons of freedom.

The armies and navy of France;—may they, while engaged in the sacred cause of liberty, be successful against the subjects of tyranny.

The Republics of America and France;—may their emulation only tend to a love of each other.

Aug. 14. It is mentioned by a person from New-York, who was on board the Ambuscade during her engagement with the Boston, that Capt. Bompard was busily employed in directing the management of his main deck great guns during the greater part of the engagement, and not on his quarter deck (as mentioned in a former account) where the constant appearance of a commander in chief has more of ceremonious parade in it, than real utility. The person in white who was seen during the whole engagement on the round house, is said to be a French boy, who sung and danced the Marseilles march, and *Ca ira* as long as the firing lasted, which was one hour and 35 minutes. The engagement, says our informant, was close and hot, and would have been still *closer*, had the Englishman's stomach been for boarding——

"Close as a lover to his mistress dear,
Close as a pillory to a rascal's ear,
Close as a miser to a bag of Joes—
So close hung *Ambuscade* to *Boston's* nose."

One Nelson, a British subject, was tarred and feathered at Savannah, on the 14th of July, for entering on board a privateer fitted out at that place with a French commission.—A Doctor Putnam, it is said, narrowly escaped the same fate, being strongly suspected of being concerned in fixing out said privateer.

Aug. 15. At a meeting of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, John Nixon, esquire, in the chair, a number of resolutions being offered to the meeting, were read and adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect information respecting the capture or detention of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States by the cruisers of the nations at war, and to lay the same before the President of the United States, with such representations as they may think necessary.

Resolved, That they be further authorized to propose from time to time (to a meeting of the merchants, to be called for the purpose) such measures as they shall agree upon for the preservation or improvement of the commerce of the state.

Resolved, That to enable our said committee to carry into effect the necessary measures, we and each of us do promise to communicate from time to time such information respecting the matters to them committed, as shall come to our knowledge.

Resolved, That the powers and authorities of this committee continue to the 31st December next, and that the merchants be then convened for the purpose of chosing the same or any other committee, if they shall think proper.

Resolved, That the committee consist of thirteen persons, who shall be re-imbursed any expence that they may be at in the prosecution of the foregoing business.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Wilcocks, John Swanwick, John M. Nesbitt, James Crawford. Joseph Ball, Francis Gurney, James Vanuxem, Magnes Miller, Robert Waln, Walter Stewart, Robert Ralston.

Published by order of the meeting

R. RALSTON, Sec'ry.

Aug. 17. The beautiful new French frigate Concord, of 44 guns, is arrived at Boston.—She is commanded by Citizen Van Dongen, a French patriot of the most tried integrity, and first rate naval abilities."

Captain Crabtree, lately from the West Indies, gives the following extraordinary account of a Sea Serpent, the authenticity of which may be depended on.

"On the 20th June last, being on my passage from the West Indies, in the morning, having just made Mount Desert island, distant nearly 10 leagues, I suddenly got sight of a serpent of an enormous size, swimming on the surface of the ocean, its head elevated about six or eight feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the body which was out of water I judged to be about the size of a barrel in circumference, but the head larger, having some resemblance of a horse's head. According to the most accurate computation which I made in my mind of his length, I think it could not be less than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a distinct view several times, was larger than the part out of water; the body of a dark brown. I was within 200 yards of it near an hour, during which time, as it discovered no inclination to molest us, myself and the whole crew observed it with the minutest attention, nor was its attention less fixed on us. The eye was perfectly black, sharp and piercing. I was so near it as to observe clearly that there were no fins or external appendages to the body, but that its motion was by the writhing of the body like other serpents. During the time it was with us, several [illegible] flew near, which it eyed ve[ry] I observed in it the gr[eat] quickness of motion."

There is no doubt but th[is] the two which have been s[een] parts. All accounts agree [in] their size and appearance. [Of] them, perhaps the same [that] on the shore of the Cranber[ry] but immediately took to th[e] being discovered. The[se] ever seen in our seas, th[at] any account of, though [it] been seen on the coast of No[va] than 100 feet in length.

It is truly laughable (say[s a] pondent) to read the pomp[ous] issued by the governor of [a] for the defence of that isl[and] told they talk much of their [...] should our great and good [...] tempt a descent on their isl[and] give one or two anecdotes [...] place. In the year 1772, [...] that island, I went, in compa[ny] an Irish officer, to see a grand re[view] —the militia, in number [about] were drawn up, when their colonel, in a most pompous manner, gave the following words of command:

"Gentlemen, you that have [...] knee'd breeches and whole shoes, [stand] in the front—you that have long [stock]sers and no shoes, stand in the rear." Second word of command: "Turn your faces to cousin Sue's potatoe-patch and fire!"

"Unfortunately, at the first volley, a large bull, which was tied to a tree, broke loose, and made directly for the regiment, on which the colonel cried out, 'the bull's loose, gentlemen, [save] yourselves, you are in danger.' The regiment immediately dispersed, every man securing himself as well as he could. My friend, the Irish officer observed to me, in the following words —'*by J——s*, the cattle in Ireland would in one night *dung* an island as large as Bermuda, and yet they could not boast of one half as many colonels and majors."

If our allies should ever take it, they'll find only two good articles worth having, viz. the finest fish, and the finest women in the world.

[*Charleston City Gaz.*]

Pittsburgh, August 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York county, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated August 12, 1793.

"As to political news nothing excites our attention of a domestic nature, unless that of the present noise about candidates for Governor, of these I am well convinced *William Findley* has by far the greatest chance both in this and Franklin county. He will be the only man who is a candidate, that will meet with feeble or perhaps no opposition in this county, some may wonder at this, but it is nevertheless true. The other candidates have all, their most violent enemies here, and Mr. Findley has somehow of late become very popular here, even with the most principal characters; he has never gained so much popularity in his life by, any one action, as by that zealous opposition which he made in Congress last winter to John Steele, concerning the military establishment. A Governor on the west side of Susquehanna will be a new thing. Mr. Findley must be the successful candidate, the other candidates are set up by a few influential characters, but the former is the man of the multitude, in which multitude is contained as well the great mass of the people (who by the bye never think wrong in the end) as those whose information, candour, and honesty of heart always direct them to think and act right."

---

‡†‡ The Members of the [...] Fire Company are warned to [meet] at M'Mullers's tavern this Even[ing] at six o'clock.

E. DENNY, [Clerk]

August 31, 1793.

Mr. Scull,

I HAD expected that before this time the Agricultural Society of this state, would have taken notice of the malady which has prevailed for some years past amongst the Horses in Pennsylvania, and made some enquiry into its cause and cure. In the mean time, however, you may serve the public by inserting the following which has been given me by a French gentleman lately at Pittsburgh, to which, from the account given me by him of his opportunity of information, I am disposed to pay great regard.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

A Remedy for the Epizooty that prevails at present among the Horses in Pennsylvania.

OPEN the mouth, and lifting up the tongue, you will see two little glandules or lumps about the middle of the under jaw: cut these with scissars. Give one touch of the lancet between the third and fourth bar of the upper jaw: rub the horse's mouth morning and evening for three days with strong vinegar in which you have steeped garlic or onion, or pepper.

2. Fill a bottle with one half vinegar and the other half water and honey or molasses, of each an equal quantity: drench with this a quart every morning for two days, or longer, if the disorder is to a high degree.

The MISFORTUNES of JOHN FLING, Esquire.

I JOHN FLING, have always been a very unfortunate man—I have been seeking after offices these fifteen years, and till now I have always been unsuccessful—at last, with great difficulty I have got to be a justice of the peace, after promising faithfully to vote for the governor and a member of assembly from our county at the next election, and to get three more votes also; for they said, because I could neither write nor read I ought to get a vote more than other people—and now, as if bad luck was determined to follow me every body is got to be a justice of the peace—you can't chop at a hollow tree but a justice of the peace starts out at you. I would get nothing to do if I did not stir up broils, fight a little myself, make people pay me double costs, and fine them for making mouths at me or making fun when I go to put my mark to warrants or judgments—there is no bearing this—but the worst of all plagues is come upon me now—I employed one Sam Cleg to write warrants and things for me out of the Doctor General (a book I have at home that has every thing in it) and because I could not read it the blundering fellow, instead of writing a warrant as I told him, to give to the constable, wrote a judgment bond, as they call it, for 160l. to the constable, and I put my mark to it—The constable went and gave it to a lawyer, and the first thing I saw was the sheriff—he came and read that abominable thing they call an execution to me, and now I am in jail—A plague on that blundering clerk that could not tell the odds between a warrant and a bond.

The subscriber is in great tribulation, and whoever will take him out of this vile jail before the next election, shall have any thing he can give them, except his commission.

his
JOHN ‡ FLING, Esquire,
mark.

August 16, 1793.

*** *A Monthly Meeting of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society will be held on Monday Evening next, at Captain John M'Masters's tavern—The members are requested to attend accordingly.*

JAMES CLOW, Sec'ry.

August 29, 1793.

☞ The Members of the Lodge are requested to attend precisely at 7 o'clock, next Tuesday Evening, at Capt. Morrison's tavern.

August 30, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

We learn from a Norfolk paper, that a 16 gun ship of war had arrived at St. Kitts in 26 days from Liverpool, with intelligence that peace was established between France and England. What gives some degree of probability to this news, is, the total inability, as well as inactivity of Holland, in prosecuting the war against France; the Spaniards nearly as inactive; England left to support nearly the whole expence of the league, and the combined powers discouraged, their subjects on the point of revolt, and their united force not able to drive even Custine out of Germany.

By the ship Fabius, Captain Corran, in 37 days from Oporto, arrived here yesterday, we have received advices to the following effect—An important engagement had taken place between two divisions of the Portuguese fleet, while upon their way to join the combined squadrons of Spain and England, destined for the capture of Brest. As the Portuguese have not been in a naval battle of any consequence for upwards of a century and an half, it is not surprising that they have forgot their business, or that by a mistake of signals, or some blunder of a similar kind, they should have attacked each other. The particulars of this encounter had not been received at Oporto when captain Corran sailed, but he was informed that it had lasted for several glasses.

By the latest accounts from Spain, it does not appear that they have succeeded in any one material instance against France. In becoming a member of the present combination, Spain has proved herself to be, what she has always been asserted, a feeble monarchy. She is incumbered with a national debt of near fifty millions sterling, her resources are inconsiderable, and her military efforts are every where marked with impotence and ill success. Some blazoning paragraphs have lately appeared of some of the late conquests in France, but the authenticity of these accounts is disputed. A number of fortresses in France, as strong as Vauban could make them, must be taken by regular sieges before the country can be penetrated, and when these obstacles are overcome, the Spaniards will find the country laid waste, and no means of supplying themselves with provisions but by an almost impracticable land carriage from their own country.

A small sloop was built on the Monongahela a few months ago, a little above Pittsburgh, and was loaded on the western waters with tobacco and peltry. She then passed down to New Orleans, where the owners were compelled to land their goods, and pay 15 per cent. on their supposed value. Their vessel was there to be made a Spanish bottom, or no clearance could be obtained. Five per cent. more was to be paid for liberty to bring off the goods; a Spanish captain and people were to be shipped, and the sloop thus navigated sailed for Philadelphia, the real owners of the goods, citizens of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, being on board as passengers. On her passage, this vessel, the first adventurer in this meritorious expedition, was taken by a French privateer, the Little Democrat, and brought into this port, as *appearing* to be Spanish property. We hear a guard was ordered on board of her, by the governor, on Friday last, and in all probability the legality of her capture will be litigated.

IN a few days the subscriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Esq. with positive orders to proceed against those indebted to him as the law directs, by the first day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

THE *partnership of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having dissolved the 22d instant, all persons who have claims against them, are hereby desired to render the same to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st day of October next, and*

All persons indebted to the late partnerships of Craig, Bayard & Co. Isaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requested to pay the same to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to settle and receive payments.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in September last, a strawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old last spring; she is short and well made, has a large breast, small head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and shoulders, one half lying on each side of her neck, she trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information respecting said stray, by letter or otherwise to the subscriber, so that he can get her again, shall have the above reward, with reasonsable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, some time in June last, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder Z. C. a small piece out of the under side of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon; Robert Armstrong, care of James Edgar, esq. Washington; Reverend Bishop Asbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheeler on the Ohio; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleville, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Washington; Mons. Coupin, Gallopolis; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Westmoreland county; Dr. Thomas B. Cringhead, Canonsburg; Robert Campbell, Pittsburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittsburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt; James English, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittsburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Masters, inn keeper.

G

James Goss, on the Ohio, near West Liberty; Abraham Glassmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horse; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's ruo, Kentucky; John Hollingsworth, Pittsburgh; Mr. Hoffner, garrison, Pittsburgh; Daniel or John Huston, Washington county; James Hanna, Chartiers, Washington county; Aaron Hoisington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Washington county, care of Col. David Williamson; John Kennedy, saw-mill run; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt; Valentine Kintzer, Pittsburgh; Michael Kauffelt, soldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Washington county, care of Col. James Marshall; John Lusk, care of Joseph Scott, esq. Montour's run; Miles Lewis, serjeant of the horse; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Washington; William M'Intosh, Pittsburgh; John Moore, Chartiers, Washington county; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Washington; Dr. Henry Moore, Washington; George Morton, Mifflin township, care of William Amberson, Pittsburgh; Philip Maguire, turner, Washington county; Monsieur Mentelle, Galliopolis; Hon. Samuel M'Dowell, Kentucky; Madame Michault, Galliopolis; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watson, on Jacob's creek; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberson, Kentucky; William Megarach, cross creek, Washington county; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Washington county; David M'Cracken, Washington county.

N

John Nevings, Washington county; Richard Newsam, Washington county; John Nelson, serjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-smith, Fort Washington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis; Simon Porter, Washington county; Anthony Palmer, soldier, Fort Franklin.

R

John Ross, serjeant in Capt. Campbell's horse; John Ross, care of John Morrow, Pittsburgh; Thomas Ryerson, Washington county; James Rodgers, near Devore's ferry; James and Sarah Robinson, care of James Edgar, esq. Cross creek, Washington county; William Ramage, care of the Rev. John M'Millan, Chartiers, Washington county; Dr. James Robinson, at or near Fort Pitt; Margaret Rooney, care of the Rev. John Clark, Allegheny county.

S

William Shaw, Henry Reed, to the care of Mr. Wilkey, Fort Pitt; Mr. Sallandre, Richard Stevenson, Allegheny county; Jeremiah Stillwell, serjeant in the 1st United States regiment; J. T. Slater, Lexington, Kentucky; James Stockdale, care of Niel Gillespie, Ten Mile; Samuel Thompson, care of the Rev. James Smith, Cross creek, Washington county; William Sherard, carpenter, Washington; William Shields, Allegheny county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto; Job Trobridge, Morris-Town, Washington county; William Tharp, Charlestown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Westall, Post Vincennes, western territory; John Warefield, Capt. Carberry's company; George Wallace, at or near Washington; Robert Woods, Ohio county, Virginia; Joseph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; Mathew Willey, Washington county; John Watkins, esq. Woodford county, Kentucky; Samuel Witherspoon, care of the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Chartiers, Washington county.

Mr. Scull,

I HAD expected that before this time the Agricultural Society of this state, would have taken notice of the malady which has prevailed for some years past amongst the Horses in Pennsylvania, and made some enquiry into its cause and cure. In the mean time, however, you may serve the public by inserting the following which has been given me by a French gentleman lately at Pittsburgh, to which, from the account given me by him of his opportunity of information, I am disposed to pay great regard.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

A Remedy for the Epizooty that prevails at present among the Horses in Pennsylvania.

OPEN the mouth, and lifting up the tongue, you will see two little glandules or lumps about the middle of the under jaw: cut these with sciffars. Give one touch of the lancet between the third and fourth bar of the upper jaw: rub the horse's mouth morning and evening for three days with strong vinegar in which you have steeped garlic or onion, or pepper.

2. Fill a bottle with one half vinegar and the other half water and honey or molasses, of each an equal quantity: drench with this a quart every morning for two days, or longer, if the disorder is to a high degree.

The MISFORTUNES of JOHN FLING, Esquire.

I JOHN FLING, have always been a very unfortunate man—I have been seeking after offices these fifteen years, and till now I have always been unsuccessful—at last, with great difficulty I have got to be a justice of the peace, after promising faithfully to vote for the governor and a member of assembly from our county at the next election, and to get three more votes also; for they said, because I could neither write nor read I ought to get a vote more than other people—and now, as if bad luck was determined to follow me every body is got to be a justice of the peace—you can't chop at a hollow tree but a justice of the peace starts out at you. I would get nothing to do if I did not stir up broils, fight a little myself, make people pay me double costs, and fine them for making mouths at me or making fun when I go to put my mark to warrants or judgments—there is no bearing this—but the worst of all plagues is come upon me now—I employed one Sam Cleg to write warrants and things for me out of the Doctor General (a book I have at home that has every thing in it) and because I could not read it the blundering fellow, instead of writing a warrant as I told him, to give to the constable, wrote a judgment bond, as they call it, for 160l. to the constable, and I put my mark to it—The constable went and gave it to a lawyer, and the first thing I saw was the sheriff—he came and read that abominable thing they call an execution to me, and now I am in jail—A plague on that blundering clerk that could not tell the odds between a warrant and a bond.

The subscriber is in great tribulation, and whoever will take him out of this vile jail before the next election, shall have any thing he can give them, except his commission.

his
JOHN ‡ FLING, Esquire,
mark.

August 16, 1793.

*** *A Monthly Meeting of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society will be held on Monday Evening next, at Captain John M'Masters's tavern—The members are requested to attend accordingly.*

JAMES CLOW, Sec'ry.

August 29, 1793.

☞ The Members of the Lodge are requested to attend precisely at 7 o'clock, next Tuesday Evening, at Capt. Morrison's tavern.

August 30, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

We learn from a Norfolk paper, that a 16 gun ship of war had arrived at St. Kitts in 26 days from Liverpool, with intelligence that peace was established between France and England. What gives some degree of probability to this news, is, the total inability, as well as inactivity of Holland, in prosecuting the war against France; the Spaniards nearly as inactive; England left to support nearly the whole expence of the league, and the combined powers discouraged, their subjects on the point of revolt, and their united force not able to drive even Custine out of Germany.

By the ship Fabius, Captain Corran, in 37 days from Oporto, arrived here yesterday, we have received advices to the following effect—An important engagement had taken place between two divisions of the Portuguese fleet, while upon their way to join the combined squadrons of Spain and England, destined for the capture of Brest. As the Portuguese have not been in a naval battle of any consequence for upwards of a century and an half, it is not surprising that they have forgot their business, or that by a mistake of signals, or some blunder of a similar kind, they should have attacked each other. The particulars of this encounter had not been received at Oporto when captain Corran sailed, but he was informed that it had lasted for several glasses.

By the latest accounts from Spain, it does not appear that they have succeeded in any one material instance against France. In becoming a member of the present combination, Spain has proved herself to be, what she has always been asserted, a feeble monarchy. She is incumbered with a national debt of near fifty millions sterling, her resources are inconsiderable, and her military efforts are every where marked with impotence and ill success. Some blazoning paragraphs have lately appeared of some of the late conquests in France, but the authenticity of these accounts is disputed. A number of fortresses in France, as strong as Vauban could make them, must be taken by regular sieges before the country can be penetrated, and when these obstacles are overcome, the Spaniards will find the country laid waste, and no means of supplying themselves with provisions but by an almost impracticable land carriage from their own country.

A small sloop was built on the Monongahela a few months ago, a little above Pittsburgh, and was loaded on the western waters with tobacco and peltry. She then passed down to New Orleans, where the owners were compelled to land their goods, and pay 15 per cent. on their supposed value. Their vessel was there to be made a Spanish bottom, or no clearance could be obtained. Five per cent. more was to be paid for liberty to bring off the goods; a Spanish captain and people were to be shipped, and the sloop thus navigated sailed for Philadelphia, the real owners of the goods, citizens of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, being on board as passengers. On her passage, this vessel, the first adventurer in this meritorious expedition, was taken by a French privateer, the Little Democrat, and brought into this port, as *appearing* to be Spanish property. We hear a guard was ordered on board of her, by the governor, on Friday last, and in all probability the legality of her capture will be litigated.

IN a few days the subscriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Esq. with positive orders to proceed against those indebted to him as the law directs, by the first day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

THE *partnership of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having dissolved the 22d instant, all persons who have claims against them, are hereby desired to render the same to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st day of October next, and*

All persons indebted to the late partnerships of Craig, Bayard & Co. Isaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requested to pay the same to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to settle and receive payments.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in September last, a strawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old last spring; she is short and well made, has a large breast, small head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and shoulders, one half lying on each side of her neck, she trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information respecting said stray, by letter or otherwise to the subscriber, so that he can get her again, shall have the above reward, with reasonsable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, some time in June last, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder Z. C. a small piece out of the under side of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon; Robert Armstrong, care of James Edgar, esq. Washington; Reverend Bishop Asbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheelen on the Ohio; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleville, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Washington; Mons. Coupin, Gallipolis; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Westmoreland county; Dr. Thomas B Cringhead, Canonsburg; Robert Campbell, Pittsburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittsburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt; James English, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittsburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Masters, inn keeper.

G

James Goss, on the Ohio, near West Liberty; Abraham Glassmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horse; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's ruo, Kentucky; John Hollingsworth, Pittsburgh; Mr. Hoffner, garrison, Pittsburgh; Daniel or John Huston, Washington county; James Hanna, Chartiers, Washington county; Aaron Hoisington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Washington county, care of Col. David Williamson; John Kennedy, saw-mill run; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt; Valentine Kintzer, Pittsburgh; Michael Kauffelt, soldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Washington county, care of Col. James Marshall; John Lusk, care of Joseph Scott, esq. Montour's run; Miles Lewis, serjeant of the horse; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Washington; William M'Intosh, Pittsburgh; John Moore, Chartiers, Washington county; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Washington; Dr. Henry Moore, Washington; George Morton, Mifflin township, care of William Amberson, Pittsburgh; Philip Maguire, turner, Washington county; Monsieur Mentelle, Galliopolis; Hon. Samuel M'Dowell, Kentucky; Madame Michault, Galliopolis; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watson, on Jacob's creek; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberson, Kentucky; William Megarach, cross creek, Washington county; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Washington county; David M'Cracken, Washington county.

N

John Nevings, Washington county; Richard Newsam, Washington county; John Nelson, serjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-smith, Fort Washington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis; Simon Porter, Washington county; Anthony Palmer, soldier, Fort Franklin.

R

John Ross, serjeant in Capt. Campbell's horse; John Ross, care of John Morrow, Pittsburgh; Thomas Ryerson, Washington county; James Rodgers, near Devore's ferry; James and Sarah Robinson, care of James Edgar, esq. Cross creek, Washington county; William Ramage, care of the Rev. John M'Millan, Chartiers, Washington county; Dr. James Robinson, at or near Fort Pitt; Margaret Rooney, care of the Rev. John Clark, Allegheny county.

S

William Shaw, Henry Reed, to the care of Mr. Wilkey, Fort Pitt; Mr. Sallandre, Richard Stevenson, Allegheny county; Jeremiah Stillwell, serjeant in the 1st United States regiment; J. T. Slater, Lexington, Kentucky; James Stockdale, care of Niel Gillespie, Ten Mile; Samuel Thompson, care of the Rev. James Smith, Cross creek, Washington county; William Sherard, carpenter, Washington; William Shields, Allegheny county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto; Job Trobridge, Morris-Town, Washington county; William Tharp, Charlestown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Westall, Post Vincennes, western territory; John Warefield, Capt. Carberry's company; George Wallace, at or near Washington; Robert Woods, Ohio county, Virginia; Joseph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; Mathew Willey, Washington county; John Watkins, esq. Woodford county, Kentucky; Samuel Witherspoon, care of the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Chartiers, Washington county.

128

Treasury Department,

June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Bever Creek, and at the mouth of Big Bever Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Bever, and at the upper falls.

4 At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6 At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, wich empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream runing into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, & at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4 of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles.
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of *Henry Bagley*, late of Marietta, deceased (represented insolvent) are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, within six months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Administrator.
August 9, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Reed living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a square crowned hat; he is fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a freeman, as he has a forged pass signed by David Bradford and Benjamin Reed, and calls himself some times Thomas Dover, at others Reuben. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM REED.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Aug. 10, 1793.

Notice is hereby given

to all those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account, to come in before the 1st day of October next, and pay off their respective balances, otherwise he will be under the necessity of using such means as will render it disagreeable to themselves and to their humble servant,

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, August 6, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THE whole of the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of the following articles, viz. one lot in the town of Washington with a good shingled house, kitchen, stable, and an excellent well of water thereon, with every other accommodation suitable for a tavern, or any other kind of public business; one other lot adjoining the aforementioned, with a a shingled house and other improvements thereon; a tract of land containing 100 acres, in a good state of improvement, having 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a good shingled house thereon, and every other necessary improvement, within two miles and an half of the town of Washington; likewise, a young a stallion four years old, two draft horses, one cow, and a variety of household furniture too tedious to enumerate.—If the above property is not sold within three weeks from this date, it will be set up at public vendue on the third Monday of September next. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in the town of Washington.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to exhibit their accounts, and they shall be paid.

MARGARET FAULKNER.

Washington, August 8, 1793.

Craig & M'Dowell,

HATTERS,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they carry on the Hatting Business in all its various branches, at their Hat Manufactory in Third-street near Market-street, where gentlemens' hats are dressed and cocked in the true military stile, and ladies hats made in the newest fashion, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1793.

WHISKEY.

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the objects of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general assortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone House, now in the occupancy of Col. Presly Nevill, which he will dispose of *wholesale & retail*; the particulars of which will be some time hence printed in handbills. He purposes selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians; And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

BELLEVILLE,

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

THE *subscribers have just imported from below, a general assortment of seasonable* Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *which they intend to have a constant supply of, if encouraged. They will sell them at very moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, whiskey, linen, flax, tallow, bacon, butter, cheese, &c. The subscribers having made engagements to each other from the first, to deal only for prompt payment, inform their friends and the public that as they do not mean to trust, they will put their goods very low, and hope by their attention, to please those who will favor them with their custom.*

BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*

128

Treasury Department,

June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Bever Creek, and at the mouth of Big Bever Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Bever, and at the upper falls.

4 At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6 At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, wich empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream runing into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, & at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio. river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4 of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles.
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of *Henry Bagley*, late of Marietta, deceased (represented insolvent) are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, within six months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Administrator.
August 9, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Reed living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a square crowned hat; he is fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a freeman, as he has a forged pass signed by David Bradford and Benjamin Reed, and calls himself some times Thomas Dover, at others Reuben. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM REED.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Aug. 10, 1793.

Notice is hereby given

to all those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account, to come in before the 1st day of October next, and pay off their respective balances, otherwise he will be under the necessity of using such means as will render it disagreeable to themselves and to their humble servant,

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, August 6, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THE whole of the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of the following articles, viz. one lot in the town of Washington with a good shingled house, kitchen, stable, and an excellent well of water thereon, with every other accommodation suitable for a tavern, or any other kind of public business; one other lot adjoining the aforementioned, with a a shingled house and other improvements thereon; a tract of land containing 100 acres, in a good state of improvement, having 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a good shingled house thereon, and every other necessary improvement, within two miles and an half of the town of Washington; likewise, a young a stallion four years old, two draft horses, one cow, and a variety of houshold furniture too tedious to enumerate.—If the above property is not sold within three weeks from this date, it will be set up at public vendue on the third Monday of September next. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in the town of Washington.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to exhibit their accounts, and they shall be paid.

MARGARET FAULKNER.

Washington, August 8, 1793.

Craig & M'Dowell,

HATTERS,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they carry on the Hatting Business in all its various branches, at their Hat Manufactory in Third-street near Market-street, where gentlemens' hats are dressed and cocked in the true military stile, and ladies hats made in the newest fashion, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased for Cash by the subscribers at [illegible] but to accomplish the object for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general assortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone House, now in the occupancy of Col. Presly Nevill, which he will dispose of *wholesale & retail*; the particulars of which will be some time hence printed in handbills. He purposes selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

BELLEVILLE,

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

THE *subscribers have just imported from below, a general assortment of seasonable* Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *which they intend to have a constant supply of, if encouraged. They will sell them at very moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, whiskey, linen, flax, tallow, bacon, butter, cheese, &c. The subscribers having made engagements to each other from the first, to deal only for prompt payment, inform their friends and the public that as they do not mean to trust, they will sell their goods very low, and hope by their attention, to please those who will favor them with their custom.*

BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*